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Albemarle Agricultural Society and the eighth, which is the final part of this volume, contains a directory of the American Historical association, which is at the same time to all intents and purposes a directory of the historical profession in America.

HELEN M. SNODDY

*History of the United States.* By CHARLES A. BEARD, and MARY R. BEARD. Macmillan Company, 1921.

FROM time to time marked changes appear in the style and texture of histories. These changes are chiefly noticed in advanced histories and only indirectly affect elementary histories. This book, however, designed for the seventh and eighth grades, follows out the new civic style of history text. The authors have interpreted a study of American history to mean a study in American civics and economics. It is divided into seven parts each of which carries out this idea. The first deals with colonial development, eliminating the accounts of discovery and exploration and, beginning with a discussion of colonization, with causes and effects on each colony, especially as to economic, social, and political phases. The second division takes up the Revolution, omitting the military history and emphasizing the causes and effects. The third period, "Foundations of Union and national politics," bridging the period between the "making of the constitution," and the "Presidency of Jackson," continues in the same manner with principles, rather than events, receiving the greatest emphasis.

"The West and Jacksonian Democracy," however, begins a new study. This is the tendency toward Union with the financial measures stressed and slavery assuming more importance. The "Sectional Conflict" which follows is treated like the "Revolution" with little or no military history. Statesmen rather than soldiers are responsible for the Civil war.

The last portion of the book is pure civics, taking up great movements such as industrial expansion, reconstruction, and labor and their effects upon politics. Most stress is laid on contemporary history ending with the election of President Harding.

On the whole, this history is worthy of commendation. It carries out its plan of institutional development consist-

ently throughout. If civics is to be the history of the future this book can be considered a worthy text. Its illustrations are good; its style is excellent, and its discussions accurate. It does not dwell on chronology nor on military history.

On the other hand it contains little historical narrative nor does it advance with the mathematical procedure of events common in such texts. Whether or not it will make a good text depends upon the light in which history is regarded and the advancement of historical thinking. H. M. B.

*The Land of the Miamis.* By ELMORE BARCE, Fowler, Indiana. The Benton Review Shop, 1922. Pp. 422.

A book of this nature will appeal to those who are interested in a readable, historically accurate account of the early struggles for supremacy in the Old Northwest, from the end of the Revolution to the Battle of Tippecanoe.

The author is a historian, writing in an attractive style and securing his material from a wide variety of sources. The greater part of the book is based on the letters written to the war department by Gov. Wm. H. Harrison. References are also made to a bibliography of practically one hundred volumes.

The English contrary to the provisions of the treaty of 1783 refused to give up their posts in the Northwest. They attempted to maintain possession of the fur trade by inciting the Indians to war against the Americans who were crowding in from the south and east. Within this territory was one of the most important tribes of the middle west. These Miamis could not help but resist when they found themselves being crowded farther away from the rich hunting grounds of southern Indiana and Kentucky. To share their hunting grounds with the Shawnees coming from the south; the Wyandots from the east; and the Pottawatomies from the northwest, earlier, had been enough to try their patience to the breaking point. But now to see the grazing land of the buffalo and the home of the beaver completely destroyed was too great a blow. The pelts of these animals when carried to the northern British posts meant a wealth of comfort and pleasure for the Indian. The loss of these was undoubtedly